

The Conservative

FRIDAY MORNING, --- SEPT. 7.

Wm. GLENN, Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVER,
Of Shelby County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
THOMAS M. KEY,
Of Hamilton County.

FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
WILLIAM LARWILL,
Of Ashland County.

FOR CONGRESS, 15th DISTRICT,
MARTIN D. FOLETT,
Of Washington County.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSON,
Of Muskingum County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Probate Judge,
JAMES M. GAYLORD.

For Auditor,
JOHN P. SHERLOCK.

For Treasurer,
MOSES BULLOCK.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
BENJAMIN F. POWER.

For Commissioner,
ISAAC HEDGES.

For Infirmary Director,
JOHN P. SELLS.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

ADOPTED BY

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their fellow-countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and to forgive the past, revering the constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union, in its restoration, as more sacred than ever, looking with anxiety into the future as of instant importance, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1. We hail, with gratitude to Almighty God, the end of war, and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government unbridled and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized in the constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, neither Congress nor the General Government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the constitution, from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will recommend to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress can not interfere with. No State or commonwealth has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude through its action in Congress, or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual and can not be dissolved. 6. Such amendments to the constitution as will withdraw from the Union, or to exclude through its action in Congress, or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union, are inadmissible. 7. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited. There is neither design nor purpose, on the part of the Southern States, that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the entrance of slaves, in all the States of the Union, should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection, in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly inhuman, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose, in discharging this duty as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeded the honor and faith of the Republic.

9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those who have survived, and the widows and orphans of those who fell, the most generous and considerate care.

10. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution and the interests of country, unmoved by persecution and undesired reproach, having faith unshaken in the people and the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate who is worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his policy rests, and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect, and the assurance of our cordial and staunch support.

"The Cry is Still They Come."

Henry Ward Beecher is out in an able letter, addressed to the Special Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Cleveland, O., on September 17, in which he heartily indorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy. There is no man who has a greater influence with the Republican party than the eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and his support of the President shows how serious the division in that party has become. We regret that we did not receive it in time for this week's paper. We will give it in full next week.

Peace and a Restored Union.

The Radicals now, as they have ever been, are restless and seem intent on keeping up strife and dissensions between the North and the South. The course and conduct of a sectional party of the North, together with a willingness on the part of desperate Southern leaders, brought upon the country the late civil war. Power and place is what they most coveted. Slavery as it existed in a portion of the Union was the pretense with these desperate men North and South. Agitation, excitement, discord and violence were the means resorted to for the consummation of their devilish desires. They plunged the country into a bloody civil war, at the loss of a million of lives on both sides, and a national debt, with all its harassing consequences, of billions of dollars. These are some of the results.

Now these leaders of Radicalism (a new name for old Abolitionism) live and move, and expect and hope to retain power on the same principles that governed their movements in their warfare commenced in Kansas and continued with the John Brown raid into Virginia. Instead of "bleeding Kansas" we are to have, if possible more bloody, the same warfare and excitement re-enacted in the South. It is all planned here in the North, in the hot-beds of Radicalism, that emissaries are to be sent from the North to the South to stir up dissensions and strife between the whites and blacks. The large towns and cities of the South are, like Memphis and New Orleans, to be made the frequent scenes of riot, blood and murder—brought on by secretly arming the blacks, sending them forth to insult and overawe the whites.

The obnoxious, expensive and harassing Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights laws and other odious and unnecessary measures (passed over the vetoes of President Johnson by a Radical Congress) are intended and calculated to keep up strife, turmoil, hatred and ill feeling among all classes of people in the Southern States.

The people of the South are at this time situated like unto the people of the Colonies, where, in the Declaration of American Independence, they say of King George and his Parliament:

"He (Congress) has erected a multitude of offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."

"He (Congress) has kept among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures."

"He (Congress) has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power."

These Radical leaders seem determined that we shall not have peace, nor a restored Union of the States under the constitution. At this moment, in the history of our troubles, how mean and wicked and devilish Radicalism appears—whose very foundation is strife and bickering, hatred, malice and revenge; whose watchword is malignancy, and whose weapon is persecution—that doubts and sneers, and never forgives—that fans the ashes from the fires of discord, that they may not slumber—that gloats upon havoc, banishes toleration, and "shuts the gates of mercy on mankind."

Thus we think, and thus we moralize upon the present situation and pending dangers of a once prosperous and happy people. We warn all good and patriotic citizens of dangers ahead if Radicalism, as now developed, should be permitted in the coming political strife to succeed. Put yourselves upon the watch-tower and cry aloud, "we must and we shall have peace and a restored Union."

"And we write as we do, simply because Mr. Plants is an honest man, and because as we think, the great interests of the country demand that honest men be sent to the Congress of our country."—[Morgan Herald Aug. 31, 1866.]

Very well, Mr. Plants is an honest man you say. Well if Mr. Plants is an honest man why does he not do as did Mr. Hubbard, member of Congress from West Virginia, return to the Treasury the \$2,900 extra pay, over and above what he agreed he would

serve for when elected? Hubbard is truly an honest man, but we, and not only we, but many others have doubts as to the honesty of Plants. Fork over the extra pay like Hubbard did, and perhaps you may have cause to blow your horn about Mr. Plants being an honest man.

Many of our tax-payers think this thing of taking \$4,000 extra pay for about eleven months' service is not all together honest, and some of them call it stealing.

War Threatened.

We cut the following article, except the interpolations in brackets, from a Radical paper published not a thousand miles from this place:

"The Union people who fought through the war and saved the Government may just as well prepare for another conflict. [Not by substitutes in the hundred days' service.] You have either got to sacrifice all you won by your arms or sustain it by your ballots. [Neither can be done by a substitute.] You have been most shamefully betrayed by the traitorous fool whom you elected to the Vice Presidency, and you must have nerve enough to withstand his most appalling and shameful treason or else lick the dust of his traitor-trod shoes. Which are you prepared to do? Having whipped the infernal murderers of our young boys who went out to subdue these miscreants, shall we now vote for and with them? [No substituted admitted here.] Shall we vote for the murderers and starvers of our soldiers? [No place for a substitute.] Shall we? No! [No substitutes will be allowed in this new army about to be raised by R. C. B.]

There is war in the above article and no mistake. The language is of a beligerent character. We can't say that we admire the style of the writer. It equals Billingsgate London. It smells strongly of salt-peter and other war materials. It makes us feel all over as though we were again to be called to the bloody battle and the deadly breach. We have so far luckily escaped the bullets of these vile rebels, and we don't want to go again into danger. Please brother B. don't insist upon taking us out again. We now protest in advance. We will, however, encourage you in taking the field if you are determined so to do. And whilst you are far away in the land of the enemy, eating nothing but "hardtack and cow-belly," we can sympathize with you, well knowing the condition of your bowels. We only ask you not to press us into this new war you are about to get up on your own hook. By no hook or crook can we be persuaded to pitch in. You may press or draft us into this next war, but if you do we must send a substitute.

The notice taken of our worthy Chief Magistrate, Andrew Johnson, in this delectable article, in our opinion, to say the least of it, smells strongly of the odor of treason, as that offense has been understood of late years. Did any one ever hear the Government so badly abused. This is worse than the copperhead slang during the administration of Mr. Lincoln. Then it was if a man talked against Lincoln as brother B. does against Johnson, he would have been denounced as opposed to the Government, as a traitor, a secessionist, a rebel sympathizer, a vile copperhead and a nasty butternut, and the first thing the unfortunate and indiscreet fellow does know, he finds himself in the possession and in the strong grasp of some Provost Marshal or his deputy, being dragged off to Fort Monroe, Fort Lafayette, or to some jail or State prison. We would caution our excitable friend against a too free use of such harsh and outlandish language. There is no knowing how bad Mr. Johnson might feel if he should by chance see the above article threatening war and denouncing the Government. You do not know what danger you are in by opposing the Government. You must recollect that Andy Johnson is the Government now—it is no longer Mr. Lincoln.

It was at one time fashionable, and that to in the memory of man, that when a newspaper abused the Government, alias the President, like you do Andy Johnson, the press was stopped, the office was torn down, it was scattered, it was hushed up, and its trash was interdicted from passing through the mails. And worse than that, the proprietors and editors were mobbed and ill treated. But brother B. pound away, you will not be molested—our word for that.

While the aristocratic Corn Exchange Philadelphia attempted to insult the President by declining to take any part in his reception, the journeying tailors, a body of the people to which the President belonged, are prominent among those who delight to do him honor. The Trades Union represent the masses of the people—the Corn Exchange the privileged few. With the backing and indorsement of the former, the President can well dispense with the latter.

Hon. T. A. Plants and his High Salaries.

We state the fact, and we can prove what we say, that Tobias A. Plants, the Radical candidate for Congress in this District did receive, take and carry away, from the public Treasury, the sum of \$5,000, being the amount of his first year's salary of this Congressional term of two years, and that he was absent from home only about eight months. That on the 4th day of March next he will receive, take and carry away the further sum of \$5,000 his salary for the second year of his Congressional term of two years, he being absent from home only about three months, from the 1st of December '66 to the 4th of March 1867, making the total sum of \$10,000 for eleven months service, being over \$30,00 per day, during the time employed. This sum he takes from the Treasury and appropriates to his own use, when he agreed with the people of his District at the time he was elected, that he would only take the sum of \$6,000 for his services.

Mr. Plants has, therefore, or will at the end of his present term, have taken from the over burdened tax-payers the sum of \$4,000 more money than he contracted to take at the time of his election.

This is not all, this same Tobias A. Plants who is now going through the District soliciting the vote of the people for re-election, pretending to be *par excellence* the friend of the soldier, voted in Congress to give to the negro soldier the snug little sum of \$300 bounty. The negroes being considered and held in certain quarters to be the best and most valuable troops in the service. This same Mr. Plants sat in the Hall of the House of Representatives and permitted the passage of a law giving to the white soldier boy, who faithfully served his country for three years or during the war the pitiful little sum of only \$100 bounty. Plants is the friend of himself first to the amount of \$5,000 per year. Second to the negro soldier to the amount of \$300, third and lastly to the white boy to the amount of \$100. Let the white soldiers and all their friends remember this man Plants on the day of election.

A Clerical Radical.

The war is at an end and peace reigns through the land. We have had blood enough, and thought and did hope that when peace came to the land, that the numerous blood-thirsty preachers, that have greatly disgraced their calling, would become more modest and meek. In this hope we have been disappointed. The spirit some of them manifested during the war has not been extinguished by the cessation of hostilities and the return of peace. The Buffalo Christian Advocate, edited by a Christian minister, in speaking of the President and his policy says:

"If any man's office had enough to go in for the blood-stained, God-dishonoring traitor-loving, treason-rewarding, loyalty-hating policy of Andrew Johnson, he is welcome to it. He pays for it at a dear rate."

The same paper closes an article on President Johnson's address to the Committee of the Philadelphia Convention, by remarking:

"That speech shows clearly what he has the disposition to attempt, if he has courage. It is that which cost Charles I. his head, and may yet make one tailor less."

The priests' sneer and the priests' bloody-mindedness come together very patly. The reverend editor thinks that if the life of the President were taken it would simply be to "make one tailor less." What an admirable specimen of the clerical Radical!

COMMUNICATED

[For the Conservative.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is now quite manifest that Radical Congressmen and others of like faith and practice, are making desperate efforts to escape that retributive justice which the nature of their crimes demands, and an outraged people seem inclined to inflict upon them. Like felons yet at large, conscious of their own guilt, they are devising all manner of disguises in order, if possible, to evade the scrutiny and escape the clutches of the public detectives.

Honest people of all parties should see to it, that the pernicious sway of radicalism should not be permitted longer to pervert the purposes of a wise and beneficent government, and to transform it into an engine for the aggrandizement of a most vile and unscrupulous party, and the oppression of all who yet have the manhood to resist their encroachments. The Radical party, in view of its emergencies, does not scruple to avail itself of the daring

of the burglar, the flouting and flattery of the sycophant, the meanness of the parasite, and the trickery of the juggler, in order to sustain its desperate cause, and perpetuate that fatal grasp within which it holds the destinies of our now distracted country.

In verification of the foregoing it is only necessary to read the speeches of their candidates for Congress, (nominated by acclamation, of course,) their Governors, and their stumpers in general.

To "the boys in blue," who have survived and have ballots to bestow at the coming election, these Radical treasury leeches are making their most obsequious appeals, and are reciting with miserly exactness the many acts of generosity they claim to have bestowed upon them, and in this enumeration they have not failed to mention that "we have furnished artificial limbs to those who have lost their natural limbs by the war." What Congressional generosity to the soldier! In view, then, of this act of Congressional munificence can any boy that has worn the national blue object to the fact that Congressmen added only an extra two thousand dollars to their own salaries at their late session.

But in order to present in a little clearer light the claims of the Radicals to the gratitude and support of the surviving "boys in blue," as well as the public in general; and as I trust that the time has past by when to murmur at official outrages was denounced as treason, and to invoke the protection of law was held to be disloyal; I will venture to present for the consideration of "all whom it may concern," a few items which the Radicals have omitted to mention, but which now belong to history.

Owing to the changing vicissitudes of the war, there was a period when large numbers of prisoners were held by both parties, who, according to usage and the rules of civilized warfare, were entitled to a speedy exchange, but unfortunately a portion of those held by the rebels were of the "boys in blue," who they claimed as their property and refused to exchange, and hence a disagreement between the Exchange Commissioners. Subsequently General Butler was appointed exchange officer on the Federal side, (a man whose degree of well earned infamy was scarcely excelled by that of his master, the Secretary of War,) and soon after this instrument of tyranny had been selected, and at the instance and demand of radical fanatics, it was determined that no exchanges should be made unless it was done without respect to color. And although the rebel authorities were anxious to effect an exchange of whites for whites, so long as their respective numbers would admit of it, yet, in view of all the dire consequences to the white soldier that they knew must inevitably ensue, that most barbarous determination was adhered to and persisted in; and when you add to this paltry quibble about the colored prisoners, that characteristic declaration of the cold, implacable and callous hearted tyrant who presides over the War Department, namely, "That he would not exchange healthy rebel prisoners for d-d skeletons," you will have the official reasons for the failure to procure the release of the "boys in blue" from the rebel prisons.

This act of this base and cowardly abandonment by the Federal authorities of true but unfortunate American soldiers, is unequalled for atrocity in any civilized country. It was, indeed, equivalent to a sentence of death, by torture, of more than ten thousand of those brave boys at Andersonville prison alone; who, by the dictation of fanatics, were thus stricken down, and hastened to their repose in rude and crowded sepulchers.

But in conclusion allow me to inquire what Radical Congressman, stumper or press throughout our wide spread country has ever condemned these enormities, which are so abhorrent to our sense of justice and humanity? On the contrary, the Radical Legislature of Ohio, at its last session, has insulted the memory of the dead and the moral sense of the living, by the passage of a resolution complimenting the Secretary of War, (Stanton) who has been the principal instrument in inflicting those barbarities upon his countrymen.

Let the "boys in blue," and all others who revere the memory of those brave boys, who have fallen by the fratricidal hand of Radicals, see to it, that they shall not again be entrusted with that power, which in the past they have so much abused.

MORE ANON.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. M. STAMBERY.
W. W. PYLE.
STAMBERY & PYLE,
Attorneys - at Law,
McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO.

OFFICE Second Story of Morris' Building.
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W. M. GLENN.
J. A. KELLY.

GLENN & KELLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE Southwest Corner of Public Square,
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WOOD & POND,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO.

F. B. POND, Notary Public.
and-ly
W. B. HEDGES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Respectfully offers his Professional services to the citizens of McConnelsville and vicinity.

OFFICE, FRONT ROOM OVER STONE'S STORE
Where he can be found at all times, day or night, when not professionally absent.
Jy20-1y
C. H. BANGLAY.
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OFFICE OVER BREWSTER & ROBERTS' STORE,
McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO.

B. F. POWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE with J. E. Hanna, Center Street,
McCONNELSVILLE, OHIO
and-ly

NOTICE.
JOSEPH BENNET is hereby notified that Rachel Bennet has this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Morgan county, Ohio, her petition praying for a divorce from said Joseph on account of his willful absence for more than three years, last past, which case will be heard at the November term, 1866, of said Court.
August 21, 1866.
RACHEL BENNET.

Bounty! Bounty!
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, &c., interested in the late law equalizing bounties, are informed that the undersigned is prepared to attend to that kind of business with dispatch and on reasonable terms.

Widows, Children or the Parents of Soldiers who died in service of disease or wounds contracted or received in line of duty, will receive the same amount as would have been paid the soldier himself had he served his full term of enlistment.
JAMES M. GAYLORD,
and-ly
Claim Agent.

1,000 Acres of Land,
LOCATED TEN YEARS AGO.
For Sale or Exchange for Town Property.

THE LAND IS SITUATED IN
Sullivan, Bates and Vernon counties, Missouri. It is well watered and timbered. That portion in Vernon county is within one mile and a half of Nevada City—the county seat. For further particulars call upon the subscriber. Terms easy.
and-4m
JONAS POWELL.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
John McDermott, Plaintiff, vs. Peter E. Noyes, Defendant. Before E. C. Davis, Justice of the Peace of the Peace of Windsor County, N. H. On the 8th day of August, A. D. 1866, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of thirty-two (\$32.00) dollars and forty cents, and fifteen (\$15) dollars the probable amount of cost.
and-ly
JOHN McDERMOTT.